

AT LARGE:
WALTER D. MCINDOE, of Marathon.
BRADFORD RIXFORD, of Winnebago.

FIRST CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
W. W. Vaughn, of Racine.

SECOND CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
J. Allen Barber, of Grant.

THIRD CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICT:
H. Lindeman, of Jefferson.

The Judicial Election.

The returns come in very tardily. They show that the result is uncertain. We give below reported majorities in such counties as have been heard from:

Columbia.....	Sloan.....	Dixon.....
Dane.....	500.....	2,000.....
Green.....	500.....	
Green Lake.....	900.....	
Janeau.....	500.....	
Jefferson.....	400.....	
Kenosha.....	600.....	
Fond du Lac.....	600.....	
Manitowish.....	1,500.....	
Milwaukee.....	3,500.....	
Racine.....	787.....	
Rock.....	2,200.....	
Sauk.....	1,000.....	
Waushara.....	200.....	
Winnebago.....	900.....	
Winneconne.....	500.....	
Waupaca.....	800.....	
Oconto.....	200.....	
Door.....	150.....	
Brown.....	1,200.....	
Shushong.....	150.....	
Stout.....	1,200.....	
Dodge.....	400.....	
Washington.....	1,800.....	
Walworth.....	1,800.....	
Iowa.....	300.....	
Grant.....	600.....	
Outagamie.....	400.....	
	12,687	13,850

JUDICIAL ELECTION.—The Sparta Herald says that Sloan's majority in Monroe county will be largely increased over Randall's last fall.

The Elkhorn Independent has retraced from all but three towns in Walworth county, which give Sloan 1663 majority, and estimates the majority in the entire county at 1850 or 1900. Randall's majority in the county was 1674.

The Green Bay Advocate estimates the majority for Dixon in Brown county from 1200 to 1400. Randall had 643 majority.

WIAWA'S ICE BOAT.—This boat is now in Chicago, and may be expected here in a few days. From several different sources we gather the following description of it:

It is about the length of a passenger car, and in appearance the car looks like a half brood between a car and a scow, the port being an iron boat. The passenger accommodation is a little less and not much unlike that furnished by city railway cars, the passengers sitting face to face, while between the seats in front is the wheel and steering apparatus. The exterior is very handsomely ornamented with portraits of Dr. Elisba Kent Kane and Henry Grinnell, Esq., and appropriate Arctic scenes. The interior is decorated in a tasteful and elegant manner with a beautiful mirror, crimson velvet cushions, &c., and a collection of sixteen photographic portraits.

The body of the car is twenty-eight feet long, the cabin occupying the foremost part of the car, fifteen feet long, seven feet wide, and eight feet high, and is warmed by the exhaust steam. The engines, which are built on the locomotive plan, are about sixteen horse power.

OLD CASES.—The cases of Stringham vs. Durkee, et al., and Stringham, et al., vs. Durkee are now before the supreme court. They have been in litigation nearly twenty years. The evidence fills a pamphlet of 264 pages.

In ten cities and towns in Wisconsin the net proceeds of the post offices exceed \$1600. North and South Carolina, have each three cities paying this amount into the post office treasury, and Tennessee six. Why this difference? Can any body fail to name the reason?

The proceedings of congress published in another column show that the slave drivers got stirred up by Mr. Lovejoy of Ill., who maintained his ground with commendable pluck.

The Madison Patriot, speaking of the result of the recent judicial election says:

Large democratic gains are shown all over the state, while it is but a very few instances that the republican vote has been increased.

The republicans who voted for Dixon will feel highly complimented by the above allusion to "democratic gains." They are counted as a portion of democratic increase, and if Sloan is defeated it will be heralded all over the country as a democratic victory. We are not sure that it would not be the truth.

BELOIT.—We have not received the particulars of the election in Beloit. Our friends of the press there, although supplied by us with the latest intelligence from this quarter, have not seen fit to reciprocate the favor. But we learn through others sources that the City of Beloit gave Sloan a majority of 302, a gain of 151 over the vote of last fall, besides electing most of the city ticket. This is handsomely done, and shows that the republicans worked with a will. Janesville may well look to her laurels in view of this result.

JANESVILLE FLOUR IN PHILADELPHIA.—We learn from Mr. Pattison, the agent of the Chicago and Northwestern railway, that Messrs. Wood & Stone, of this city, shipped five car loads of their flour to Philadelphia last Thursday.

SPRING HAS COME.—If the warm days and bright sunshine did not attest the arrival of spring, M. C. Smith's new goods would be a sure indication. The goods and the weather are both superb, and Morris will swear to both.

XXXVth Congress. First Session.

WASHINGTON, April 5.

HORSE.—Mr. Hooper said, that at the proper time, which would soon come, and when he could be heard without prejudice, he would defend the people of Utah from the calumnies which had been heaped upon them. In the meantime he appealed to the dispassionate and unbiased judgment of the House to think better of the hundred thousand of their fellow creatures than had been represented by their enemies. It was not his intention to discuss the peculiar features of the bill, but he respectfully asked the gent if they were prepared to meet the consequences of its passage.

Were we not now emerging from difficulties with the people at whom the bill was leveled? He warned the gent that their feelings for Utah will be easily aroused. The suspension of hostilities against them has been allied, and he was glad to know that there was a better feeling now than formerly, but if this bill be passed, if its provisions be carried there, every passion will revive and wither at the core.

The first which blazed so fiercely while the fire of persecution was heaped upon them had died out, and he appealed to the representatives not of one, but of all the parties, to say whether they were prepared to rekindle the flame? As a delegate of all the citizens of Utah, he had to remember that he could not allude to the division of sentiment among them on the subject of polygamy, or any other.

Mr. Clark, of Mo., asked to what extent polygamy exists in Utah, what number have more than one wife, and whether the regulation of such marriages is binding on the people?

Mr. Hooper replied that he was not practically a polygamist. From his own observation in ten years' residence in Utah, he could say not over half the population recognized polygamy, and perhaps more than one half of those have more than one wife each. He knew of no church regulation which compelled a man to become a polygamist, and of no church regulations which compelled a woman to marry a man except voluntarily.

The House voted, rejecting Mr. Branch's substitute—12 against 151.

The House next voted on Mr. McClernand's substitute to repeal the law organizing Utah, and dividing the territory between Jefferson and Nevada, for which he proposed a temporary government.

Rejected by a vote of 35 against 159.

The House tabled the preamble to the bill, which was passed with verbal amendments—149 against 60.

Mr. Sickles submitted his response to Mr. Williamson's memorial in his contested case, and it was read; after some debate it was referred to the committee on elections.

The House went into committee of the whole on the state of the Union.

Mr. Sherman made to take up the tariff loan bill.

Mr. Branch was against any alteration of the tariff. The present bill yields sufficient revenue to meet the wants of the government.

Mr. Sherman said he would not ask a vote on it for three weeks. On his motion the various bills on the calendar were laid aside till the tariff loan bill was reached.

Mr. Lovejoy said the House had been engaged in giving the death blow to polygamy. By the Philadelphia platform the republican party stand pledged as far as the federal government has the power to extirpate that other twin relic of barbarism, slavery, in the territories. He wanted to see both strangled and go down together.

Mr. Lovejoy, warning up with his subject, passed from his seat to the rear in full view of all the members, and spoke in a loud tone, with emphasis and earnest passion, against the ground on which it was sought to justify slavery because the creatures were poor, and the strong have the power to oppress the weak, the rich to oppress the poor, the spirit of slaveholding being the spirit of the devil, etc.

He was called to order.

Mr. Pryor said the gentleman from Illinois had no right to shake his fist at gent in his own place. It was bad enough to stand in his own place and talk his treason and insolence.

Mr. Barksdale—Let him keep on his own side of the House.

The confusion soon became general, and members began to press into the area.

Mr. Cox said the gentleman from Illinois ought to speak from his seat.

Mr. Pryor—Let him stand there and talk; he shan't come on this side of the hall.

Mr. Barksdale was seen shaking his cane and in the midst of the confusion was heard to shout "rascal," as applied to Mr. Lovejoy.

Mr. Lovejoy said when Daniel Webster spoke of the imposition of Austria on Hungary, he remarked that the earthquake and tornado had powers, and the thunder had power; but greater than these was the power of public opinion; and before this he proposed to arraign Austria. He (Lovejoy) proposed to hold up to the retribution of public sentiment, slaveholding in all its atrocity and hideousness, just as gent had here polygamy. Public sentiment will burn and scour out slavery. The proper way is by the action of the slave states themselves. He had endorsed the Holper book because he wanted to do it. He did so without asking the gent from Mo., (Clark) or anybody else.

You shed the blood of my brother twenty years ago, and I am here free to speak my mind. The republican party would spring up in Ky, and gent now here would find themselves displaced by more moderate, and if it were not offensive he would add, more sensible men.

He wanted to say in Charleston what he would say here.

Mr. Bonham—"You had better try it."

Mr. L.—"I can go to England and there discuss the question of church and state, or any other British institution, but if I go in to the slave states and talk against slavery, where is my protection?"

Mr. Miles—"Can you go to England and incite the laboring classes to assassinate the queen?"

Mr. L.—"I don't desire to do that. I claim the right to discuss slavery everywhere, on the streets and stripes. I claim it; I demand it."

Mr. Bonham—"We want you to assert it."

Mr. L.—"When you call us small farmers, and apply other epithets against the working people of the north, we don't hurt you."

If a mechanic from Pennsylvania were to go south and speak about the superiority of white labor, he would be held morally responsible. You would strip and scourge him by the hand of a slave and perhaps rat and feather him.

Mr. Barksdale—"The meanest negro in the south is your superior."

Cries of "order, order," from the republican side.

Mr. Lovejoy in speaking of John Brown, said he would not curse him, he would pour no execrations upon old John Brown. He condemned what Brown had done. He disapproved of his acts; he believed, however, his purpose was a good one and his motives honest and truthful.

John Brown stood head and shoulders above any man here until he was strangled.

Any law to enslave man was an arrangement among pirates to distribute the spoils. By what right do you of the south get together and enact laws that I or my children should be your slaves? Every slave has a right to run away in spite of your laws, and to fight himself away. Were he, (Lovejoy) a slave and were it necessary to acquire his freedom, he would not hesitate to fill up the chain, and bridge it with the slain. He loved the south.

A voice—"We don't you love you."

Mr. L.—So it was with the Saviour, they didn't love him. [Laughter.]

Gentlemen who talked of dissolving the Union and the abolition of the south, they could not do the act of the south. Virginia instead of clothing herself in sheep's rags, should cloth herself in sackcloth and ashes on account of slavery, and ought to drink the waters of bitterness.

Mr. Martin, of Va.—If you come into Virginia we will hang you higher than we did John Brown.

The committee arose and the house adjourned.

SENATE.

The homestead bill came up.

Mr. Fitch's amendment was that the land granted for a homestead, shall be entered in alternate quarter sections, and that the land in the United States shall not be sold for less than double the minimum price of lands when sold, and that the provisions of the act shall only be applicable to lands subject to private entry at the date of the passing of the bill.

Not agreed to.

Mr. Brown offered an amendment that the laws now in force granting pre-emption to the actual settlers on the public lands shall continue till otherwise ordered by congress, and that the same shall be extended to all the territories.

Mr. Cox spoke against the bill, and proposed to offer an amendment that the provisions of all existing pre-emption laws be extended from time of payment for the space of two years, and that if at or before the termination of the two years the pre-emptor shall elect to pay for any legal subdivision of such quarter section the balance not thus paid shall be subject to private entry according to existing laws.

The senate went into executive session on the treaties and adjourned.

BOSTON, April 4.—P. M.

THE SANSBORN HABEAS CORPUS CASE.—At the hearing of the habeas corpus writ in the case of Sansborn, his counsel presented the following points: 1st. That the sergeant-at-arms of the senate of the United States has no power out of the District of Columbia, which is directly under the jurisdiction of congress. 2d. That the precept of arrest being directed to the sergeant-at-arms by law, he alone can serve it. 3d. That the sergeant-at-arms cannot depose his powers to others out of the District of Columbia.

After hearing the argument of the counsel, Chief Justice Shreve briefly reviewed the circumstances of the case, stating that it presented no conflict of authority between the executive of the United States and the executive officers of this commonwealth.

As to the first point taken, the court was not prepared to say that the senate could not have its precepts served outside of the District of Columbia.

On the 3d point, that the sergeant-at-arms could not depose his authority to other persons, there was no doubt, and all the court were agreed that he had no such authority. A warrant of arrest must be issued to the person to whom it is given by the senate. The order of the court was that Sansborn be discharged. The rendition of the decision called forth demonstrations of applause, which were speedily checked.

The court room was thronged. Sansborn left with his friends for home.

PRINCE JOHN'S LAST.—A good story was told the other day about John Van Buren. He had taken some technical legal advice, by which his opponents' client in an action was non-suited. The man was furious, and declared his purpose to give John a piece of his mind when he saw him—how he would "with" him. Happening to see him one day at Downing's, standing at the bar, and getting outside of a dozen New York boys, he boldly confronted the Prince, and being a small man, looked up at him fiercely, and burst out: "Mr. Van Buren, is there any client so low and mean, or any case so nasty, that you won't undertake to defend him in it?" "I don't know," said John, stopping to put away another cigar, and looking at the man with a contemptuous expression in the little man's ear, "what have you been doing?"

Zenas Sylvius had three ways of proving a man a fool. He is a fool who seeks that he cannot find.—He is a fool who seeks that which, if found, will do him more harm than good; he is a fool who, having several ways to bring him to his journey's end, selects the worst one.

Sun, clouds and wind to-day.

CHURCH DIRECTORY.

REPORTED FOR THE MORNING GAZETTE.

BY WISCONSIN STATE TELEGRAPH LINE, Office in Union Passenger Depot.

MILWAUKEE, April 7.

The Free Democrat figures the result on chief justice close and doubtful. From figures received and estimated it puts Sloan one or two hundred ahead. It considers the result very doubtful, with the chances about equal.

Kenosha Co.—Bristol, Sloan 162, Dixon 47.

Paris, Dixon 45 majority.

New York, April 7.

The steamer Calahua, from New Orleans and Havana, arrived here this morning, bringing Havana dates of the 2d of April. There was nothing new in Havana. The Morocco war spirit continues, with a rush of friends.

The Miramonte excitement is not over, but mostly confined to rumors.

There has been a difficulty at Glenfugo, between seamen of the United States steamer Wyandotte and the night watchmen of that city. One man belonging to the steamer was killed by the soldiers.

The health of Havana was good.

WASHINGTON, April 7.

The house is engaged on private bills. SENATE.—Mr. Trumbull presented a petition of citizens of Illinois, setting forth that general alienation existed in the Union, caused by the discussion of the subject of slavery in congress, and they pray that body to recommend to all legislatures a change in the constitution for establishing the states and territories north of which slavery is to be prohibited, and south of which it is not to be interfered with by congress or the states. Mr. Trumbull moved that it be referred to the judiciary committee.

Boston, April 7.

No advice from Halifax, the Nova Scotia line being down.

Portland, April 7.

The steamer Canadian, from Liverpool 21st, via Queenstown 22d, arrived at 12 o'clock last night.

The steamer Edinburgh, from N. Y., has arrived. Breadstuffs steady. Provisions quiet but unchanged.

WASHINGTON, March 7.

The Corvett corruption committee has summoned or intend to summon Thurlow Wood, Moses L. Grinnell, Jno. T. Butterworth, Simeon Draper, Richard M. Blatchford, John A. Kennedy, E. D. Morgan, Horace Greeley and Mr. Dana of the Tribune, Isaac Sherman, W. H. Seward, J. R. Tasskin, H. J. Raymond, Gov. Banks, Simeon Cameron, Palmer, Cook & Co., and W. L. Barring, of Minnesota, to step up and tell what they know about republican expenditures to control elections. This is done at the instance of Gov. Winslow, the democratic member of the committee.

The Market.

New York, April 7.

Flour without material change, sales 7,000 barrels, 5.25 super state; 5.30, 15 extra do; 5.20, 30 super western; 5.30, 10 common to medium extra western. Canadian flour steady. Rye flour steady.

Wheat, better export demand, sales 35,000 bushels Milwaukee and Canadian club, 1.22 1/16, and 5,000 bushels Ohio spring, 1.22 Rye, quiet, 80c/32. Barley quiet and steady. Corn, 73 mixed western, 75 yellow and southern. Oats firmer, 43a/45 western, Canada and state.

REPUSES TO OBEY THE WRIT.—Court Commissioner Miller, of this city, granted a writ of habeas corpus, on Wednesday morning, for the release of S. M. Booth from prison in Milwaukee. The writ was served by Sheriff Langworthy, of Milwaukee county, who refused to pay any attention to it. The writ was returned yesterday by Sheriff Langworthy, who made a report in accordance with the facts.

The district attorney made his appearance also and made a motion that the commissioner should quash the writ. This he argued at considerable length, and it was replied to by Major Paine. At the time of going to press, we had not learned the decision of the commissioner.—Racine Journal, Friday morning.

The Free Democrat says this writ has been denied for the reason that it was made to appear on the examination that there was a court commissioner (Bade) in Milwaukee, who had not been applied to. The jurisdiction of the Racine commissioner arising from and depending upon showing that all resources for obtaining the writ in Milwaukee county had been exhausted, it is contended that the writ has been improperly issued.

ATTORNEY GENERAL HOWE HAS BEEN absent about a week from the capital, says the Madison Journal, at Shawano, attending to the investigation of the disposition of the money appropriated to the Menomonee Indians, but which the latter allege was devoted to other purposes by the United States official.

TRAIN OF CARS ON FIRE.—We learn, says the Chicago Journal, that the south bound freight train on the Chicago branch of the central railway, when about three miles north of Elmhurst station, on Tuesday, was discovered to be on fire. Three cars were consumed, two of them loaded with hay in bales, and one with lumber.

The fire was communicated by sparks from the engine to the hay, and when discovered was too far advanced to be readily extinguished.

WAGES IN NEW YORK.—The New York Tribune has a lengthy account of wages and rates of work in New York city, and makes up the following table:

Trades and Professions.	At.	Wages.	Hours.
Bakers,	\$	6	10
Barbers,	8	10	11
Bookbinders,	9	10	10
Boot and shoemakers, piece,	7	50	13
Bricklayers and masons,	10	10	10
Cabinet makers,	7	10	10
Coopers,	7	50	10
Carpenters, house,	7	10	10
Cigar makers,	7	50	13
Drug clerks,	10	50	14
Dressmakers,	6	50	14
Fancy goods clerks, retail,	10	50	14
Grocers' clerks, inc. board,	9	10	17
Gunsmiths,	9	10	10
Hatters,	10	10	10
Hoop skirt makers,	5	50	9
Machinists,	11	10	10
Millwrights,	11	10	10
Painters,	7	10	10
Pressmen, morning papers,	12	10	8
Printers, daily papers,	16	10	10
Printers, book,	10	10	10
Printers, job,	11	10	10
Pressmen, hand and mach'ie,	11	10	10
Shoe makers,	3	10	20
Stone cutters,	7	50	10
Teachers, private schools,	18	10	8
Waiters, saloon, inc. board,	6	10	10
Watch makers,	10	10	10

San, clouds and wind to-day.

BAPTIST CHURCH.—E. J. Goodspeed, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10 1/2 A. M., and 7 P. M. Lecture, Wednesday evening. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening. PRESBYTERIAN CHURCH.—Services every Sabbath at 10 1/2 A. M., and 7 P. M. UNIVERSALIST CHURCH.—S. C. Bulkeley, Pastor. Services in the Court Room, Young America Block, every Sabbath at 10 1/2 A. M., and 7 P. M. TRINITY CHURCH.—S. E. Henshaw, Rector. Services at 11 A. M., and 7 P. M. CHRIST CHURCH.—H. W. Spalding, Rector. Sunday services, 10 1/2 A. M., and 2 P. M. Week-day services, Wednesday, 10 1/2 A. M.; Friday, 7 1/2 P. M. PRIMITIVE METHODIST CHURCH.—Sabbath services at 10 1/2 A. M., and 7 P. M. CONGREGATIONAL CHURCH.—M. P. Kirtley, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10 1/2 A. M., and 7 P. M. METHODIST EPISCOPAL CHURCH.—H. O. Tolson, Pastor. Sabbath services, 10 1/2 A. M., and 7 P. M. Prayer meeting, Thursday evening.

A Rockford Girl Murdered.

One of the most diabolical murders ever perpetrated, was committed at Ottumwa, Ia., on Thursday night last. The circumstances as we learn them, are as follows: Some day or two ago two men came to Ottumwa with a team, and put up at the Jefferson House. They were accompanied by a young and fine looking girl, whom one of the men claimed to be his sister. They occupied the same room at the hotel, and nothing occurred to arouse the suspicion of any one during their stay. On Friday morning the party and the team were missing, and a short time thereafter the body of the girl was found in the Des Moines river, lodged on some rocks about twenty feet below the ford at Ottumwa. On taking the body from the water it was found that the skull was broken, one eye very much bruised, and finger marks upon her throat. A person who lives near the ford states that about 11 o'clock on Thursday night he saw a wagon pass the ford and soon thereafter return, and which he supposed contained the parties in question, since which time the men have not been seen or heard of. The name of the murdered girl and the men are not known, as is also the case as to where the came from or where they belonged. An inquest was being held over the body when the case left.

We learn that Marshal Winton arrested a man at the ticket office of the C. & D. railroad last evening, supposed to be one of the men in company with the murdered girl. He is an Englishman and about twenty five years of age.—Burlington Hawkeye, March 31.

A correspondent of the Chicago Journal, giving an account of the murder adds:

It seems that the young woman answered to the name of Doris—that from conversation at Ottumwa it was probable that she was from Rockford, Ill. She was of fair complexion, good looking, fair Auburn or sandy, five feet two or three inches high, eighteen or nineteen years old, and would probably weigh 140 lbs.—hands indicated that she had not been accustomed to much labor. One of the men gave his name reluctantly, as Moore.

The Peoria Union says:

It seems that an Englishman, who says that he resides in Bridgeport, Ind., arrived early last week, in the town of Ottumwa, Ia., on the Burlington and Chicago railroad, in company with a young girl about 15 years of age, who he represented as his sister.

He engaged a double bedded room, that, he said, he might better protect his sister, and that she might feel more at home among strangers. This would have appeared very natural, had not the young man's very unusual manners excited suspicion, and provoked a piece of eaves-dropping, the result of which confirmed their worst fears.

In a conversation between them, the girl was overheard to say that in the event of certain natural consequences of their now guilty intercourse, she should destroy herself.

We have made inquiries, says the Rockford News, with regard to the above, but no one in this neighborhood can identify any such girl as belonging to Rockford. She may, however, have come from some part of the country.

GYMNASIUM.—Mr. J. B. Howe has become the proprietor of this "institution" and will have a public opening Monday.

Mr. Howe is a competent instructor, and the physical discipline imparted is of a most beneficial character. We hope to see Mr. H. well sustained. See his advertisement.

REMOVED.—A. Lucius has removed his barber shop to the rooms over Eldred's grocery store, one door east of the Central Bank, where he will be ready and willing to "shave" all customers giving him an opportunity, for the usual price—5 cents.

JANESVILLE, April 7th, 1880.

GENTLEMEN.—Will you oblige the democracy of the 4th ward, in announcing that Jud. M. Haseltin, John Lawler and Thomas Thornton constitute the democratic committee for that ward for this year.

Respectfully yours, ADAM SKELLEY, Secretary.

WATER WITCH.—The members of Water Witch Engine Co. No. 2, are hereby notified that an adjourned meeting will be held this evening. A full attendance is requested.

CHAS. P. KING, Foreman.

Geo. O. Wagner, Clerk.

A public tea meeting will be held at the Primitive Methodist Church, next Tuesday evening, April 10th. Tea on the table at 6 o'clock P. M. Tickets 25c, to be had at either of the bookstores and at the door. The public are respectfully invited to attend.

INMENSE CHARITABLE BEQUEST.—We learn from the Charleston (Mass.) Courier that Mr. W. Easton of that city, who died suddenly on Friday, of disease of the heart, has left a will, by which, after the death of his wife, his whole estate, estimated at from two to five millions of dollars

LOCAL DEPARTMENT.

Thermometrical Table.

Table with 4 columns: DATE, G.A.M., 12 M., P.M., WIND, WEATHER.

Proceedings of the City Council.

Present—The Mayor and all the Aldermen.

The usual order of business was suspended, and the council proceeded to canvass the vote cast at the charter election last Tuesday.

Ald. Vermilye and Pease were appointed tellers.

During the canvass by the tellers, the city attorney reported that the suit of E. D. Holton against the city had been settled by the city confessing judgment on the orders, and allowing 7 per cent interest.

The city attorney also reported that Mrs. O'Dea had proposed to relinquish her claim against the city for injuries sustained in falling from the steps leading from the sidewalk in front of the American House, if the city would pay her \$100.

Ald. Bates moved to appropriate the amount. Considerable discussion ensued, without taking any action.

Mr. H. B. Banister made a statement in relation to the case of John Connors who was imprisoned in default of paying a fine for selling liquor without a license.

Ald. Bates moved that Mr. Connors be discharged.

Ald. Dickson moved the appointment of a committee of three to inquire into the circumstances, and report at the next meeting of the council. Adopted, and Ald. Dickson, Belton and Vermilye appointed.

Mr. B. B. Eldredge asked that judgment be confessed on an order on the general fund of \$50 held by him.

Ald. Bates, as attorney for C. E. Dudley, presented a bridge order for \$500, and asked that the city confess judgment upon it.

Ald. Prichard moved that the city attorney confess judgment on the order held by Mr. Dudley, without cost to the city. Adopted—ayes 6, noes 1.

The city attorney was also instructed to confess judgment on the order of Mr. Eldredge.

A petition for a license to sell liquor was presented by H. H. Banister. Referred to the license committee.

The committee appointed to canvass the votes at the charter election made their report. The following is the vote:

Table with 4 columns: Ward, Name, Votes, Total.

There were several scattering votes, and the majorities over all are as follows:

Mayor, Treat, 271; Clerk, Barrere, 1204; Treasurer, Young, 221; Police Justice, Constable, 1190; Justice of the Peace, Potter, 374; Aldermen, Tallman, 11; Bates, 210; Smith, 62; Pearce, 7; School Commissioners, Palmer, 18; Patterson, 108; Smith, 113; Armstrong, 34; Constables, Plato, 3; Burnham, 140; Gillett, 35; Johnson, 19.

The Mayor called attention to the provision of the charter requiring the council to fix the amount of bonds of the city officers.

Ald. Bates moved that the bond for the city treasurer be \$50,000 with eight sureties. Adopted.

Ald. Bates moved to fix the bond of the police justice at \$1000, with two sureties. Adopted.

Ald. Bates moved to fix the bond of the school commissioners at \$5000, with not less than three sureties. Adopted.

Ald. Bates moved to fix the bond of the mayor at \$500, with one or more sureties.

Ald. Prichard moved to amend Ald. Prichard's motion by fixing the bonds at \$3000, with not less than three sureties, the same as those of the school commissioners.

Ald. Dickson moved to amend the amendment by inserting \$10,000. Carried, ayes 5, noes 3.

The amendment, as amended, was then adopted by the same vote, and the question recurring on Ald. Prichard's motion as amended, it was adopted, ayes 6, noes 2.

So the council fixed the bonds of the mayor and councilmen at \$10,000.

Ald. Prichard then moved to require the members of the council holding over to increase their bonds to \$10,000.

Ald. Vermilye moved to refer this proposition to the city attorney for his opinion, whether the council have power to require such an increase, the bonds of those members having been already executed and approved in a different amount.

The motion to refer was adopted.

Ald. Pease, from a majority of the license committee, reported in favor of a license to H. B. Banister. Ald. Vermilye made a minority report against a license.

The majority report was adopted—ayes 7, noes 1.

Ald. Vermilye moved that the mayor deliver to A. M. Pratt the \$500 bond held by the mayor under instructions to await the payment of the claim of Mr. Chase of Buffalo.

Ald. Bates opposed the motion, and Ald. Shelton supported it.

The motion to deliver the bond to Mr. Pratt was adopted—ayes 4, noes 3—Ald. Prichard, as counsel for Mr. Pratt, declining to vote.

Judgment was ordered confessed in favor of Isaac Woodlee for \$100, to apply on his salary as city attorney, on condition that the general fund is overdrawn.

The council then adjourned.

COMMERCIAL.

Janesville Wholesale Market.

Reported for the Janesville Gazette, BUMP & GRAY, GRAIN AND PRODUCE DEALERS.

JANESVILLE, APRIL 7, 1880.

The grain market was unusually quiet today, receipts were very light and prices of most kinds considerably lower. Wheat ranges at \$1.05 for milling spring, and \$0.90 for shipping. Oats have declined to \$0.40 per bushel, and they are not very active these figures. Corn has also declined to \$0.35 per bushel, and \$0.30 per 70 lbs. car. Receipts of other stuff light and prices unchanged.

We make up prices as follows:

WHEAT—white, winter, common to fair shipping stock, CORN—shelled, per 60 lbs. \$0.35; per 70 lbs. 30c.

OATS—shelled to 24c per bushel. BARLEY—shelled at 40c per 60 lbs. com. to choice. RYE—quotation at 60c per 60 lbs. None coming forward.

POTATOES—plenty at 20c per bushel for good to choice ones. TIMOTHY SEED—scarce and in demand at 2.25 per 60 lbs.

BUTTER—ranges from 9 to 14 for common to choice toll. 1200S—in fair demand at 75c per dozen. EGGS—green, 60c; dry, 12c. FLOUR—spring at retail, 2.60, winter, 2.50. POULTRY—chickens, 50c; turkeys, 75c.

MILWAUKEE MARKET.

Friday Afternoon, April 10th.

Until after the receipt of advices from New York the wheat market dragged slowly at yesterday's closing prices, old receipts of No. 1 selling at 86c in store, and new at 85c. The foreign news gave more firmness to the market in the afternoon, and holders were looking for an advance, but we heard of no such thing that would warrant our reporting the market higher.

Notwithstanding the fact that the market was not very active, the following prices were obtained:

WHEAT—white, winter, common to fair shipping stock, CORN—shelled, per 60 lbs. \$0.35; per 70 lbs. 30c.

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CLOTHING! CLOTHING!

OF THE

SEASON!

"INDUSTRY, INTEGRITY AND ECONOMY!"

My Rule by which I aim to Succeed.

BEN. BORNHEIM,

DEALER IN

READY-MADE CLOTHING

HATS, CAPS,

AND

FURNISHING GOODS!

A LARGE STOCK OF THE

JUST RECEIVED!

OF

SPRING AND SUMMER STYLES!

CLOTHES,

CASSIMERES,

AND

VESTINGS,

DIRECT FROM THE EAST!

Expressly for the Custom Trade!

from the best manufacturers in the Union.

THE CUSTOM DEPARTMENT!

is under the entire supervision of

MR. H. RUSS,

who has no superior in this country. Mr. Bornheim returns his thanks for past favors, and hopes for a continuance of the same.

and almost every style and quality of dress goods in the market. We are this day opening a large and select stock of

FRENCH PRINTS!

full widths, at from 30 to 35 cents per yard. Also, all the latest fashions of English and French, being our own importation, consisting of 35 widths, combined styles, and patterns of English, Scotch, and French, &c. &c. Our

Shawl Department!

is well supplied with the various designs in the market. We shall this day open our first importation of

French Millinery Goods!

consisting of pattern Spring Hats and everything pertaining to the trade. We are also receiving a large amount of

CLOTH,

which we are manufacturing to order or otherwise at our cloth and clothing warehouse. Those wishing to purchase cloth can have the same cut to order on very short notice.

We Cannot Enumerate Our Stock!

Shifflet is to say, that the amount of goods daily received at our store, ought to be convincing evidence to those in search of

New and Desirable Goods!

of every kind, cloth and quality, all of which will be sold at low prices.

GENTLEMEN'S

FURNISHING GOODS!

These Goods I always have

IN GREAT VARIETY!

such as

SHIRTS, COLLARS, HOSIERY,

STOCKS, TIES, GLOVES,

SUSPENDERS,

And a thousand other things too numerous to mention.

REMEMBER THE PLACE—One door east of McKee's store, Young America Block, main floor.

NEW GROCERY

AND

Liquor Store!

GEORGE TARRANT & CO. have opened in the store east of McKee's store, Young America Block, a

New Family Grocery and Liquor Store!

which they will keep stocked at all times with a large and superior assortment of

Every Article

appertaining to their line of business.

AGENCY FOR

SAND'S CHICAGO & MILWAUKEE

CREAM ALLES!

S. H. Hudson, as agent, has constantly on hand a full supply of these celebrated Alles.

Orders from the country and private houses, must be accompanied with cash.

On return of the cash the price paid for them will be refunded or allowed for in account.

All orders for Alles promptly attended to, and delivered to any part of the city free of charge.

The Alles is put up in quarter, half and whole barrels. Customers will be furnished with directions for the drawing of cream from the Alles.

Orders may be left at the store of Tarrant & Co., and will be promptly attended to.

A HOUSE and two and a half acres of land to rent or for sale. Apply to

SAUEL HOCKING,

Liquor Store, Main St.

MANUFACTURED AND SOLD BY THE

Chicago Paint Company,

97 WASHINGTON STREET, CHICAGO.

It is the cheapest paint in the world.

It dries so quick that the desired number of coats may be given in a few hours.

It is perfectly healthy and free from all disagreeable odor.

It is very durable, and may be polished as smooth as the finest marble.

It will not peel off and cannot be blistered by heat.

It is beautiful in color, and will not turn yellow from being in contact with air.

One Point will go as far as two pounds of lead paint, and costs but one-half the money.

For coloring walls and fresco painting, no other can be so well adapted to it.

It is ready for use as it comes from the keg, and needs no mixing or grinding.

SEND FOR A CIRCULAR. mar29d3m

Teas, Teas, Teas.

THE subscriber has on hand a large lot of

CHOICE TEAS

which he can and will sell at wholesale or retail as cheap as any house west of New York.

IRA BURNHAM,

Janesville, Jan'y 25.

Wall Paper!

A large and well selected stock of Wall Paper and

Borderings, comprising the most recent styles, and at

low prices, for sale. The subscriber is now receiving a large

lot of Wall Paper, and is now receiving a large lot of

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Mc KEY & BRO.

AS USUAL,

First In The Field!

WE are this day in receipt of a splendid line of new

Spring and Summer Goods!

selected with great care from first importations by one of the firms who has been most exclusively for that purpose for the last two months. The various goods now receiving are very superior, both in style and quality to those of former years. Anxious please find a list of prices, etc., etc.

SILKS! SILKS!

Silk Robes of the most splendid design, imported by the firm who has been most exclusively for that purpose for the last two months. The various goods now receiving are very superior, both in style and quality to those of former years. Anxious please find a list of prices, etc., etc.

A wide and heavy Silk, the very article for spring wear, only five shillings per yard.

A magnificent line of

FINE CHALLI DELAINES,

DELAINES,

LAWNS,

DEBEIGES,

POPLINS,

DUCALS,

FRENCH PRINTS!

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